Neolithic Era G.E.T. Captions

Neolithic Caption 1- Fertile Crescent-

According to the Our World textbook, The Fertile Crescent is a region in the upper- middle east. Thousands of years ago it was a fertile farm land. It had large forests, and had rolling plains and hills. It is hot and dry in the spring and summer, causing many droughts. The former hunter- gatherers now began to settle in this region. They cultivated and domesticated crops and animals. Some of the animals they domesticated for eating and using as pack animals were; cattle, goats, pigs, and sheep. Some of the crops they cultivated were; pomegranates, lettuce, onions, wheat, barley, grapes, melons, beans, apples, and dates. The Neolithic famers used many tools to help them start farming. The farmers that lived along rivers used irrigation canals and levees to instantly water their crops. The famers also used plows to dig holes in the ground to plant the seeds. They needed the domesticated animals to pull the plows. The people of the Fertile Crescent also invented the wheel and the pulley; two simple machines. These were very vital and important tools, because the wheel helped carts and carrying devices move a lot easier. The pulley helped lifting very heavy bags and containers to high points easier. Once the famers got all of their grain, there was still some left over. They gathered these extra grains and usually put them in a store. Those extra supplies were called surpluses. Farmers had surpluses, so that even in a famine, they would never run out of food. The Fertile Crescent, was really the birthplace of modern civilization and agriculture.

Neolithic Era Caption 2- Jericho Israel According to “The Ascent of Man”, Jericho is an about 10,000 year old oasis along the Jordan River in Israel. It is an oasis with dry and hot summers, and wet and mild winters. The main food that the people of Jericho cultivated and ate was wheat and barley. The people also domesticated livestock. Some tools they used were sickles. They used these sickles to rip the wheat and barley out of the ground to put in their surpluses. The people of Jericho built a walled city for all of them to live in, and for them to stare and protect their grain. They had houses inside the city. Houses and cities were a new invention for many people. The protected grain became a target for outside invaders. This started war. This was the first thing that man fought over. Grain surpluses. This was the start of the idea of war. Jericho is a good example of a Fertile Crescent agricultural settlement.

Neolithic Caption 3- Karacadag Mountains

According to the NY times article by John Wilford, The Karacadag Mountains are located in southeast Turkey, they are at the northern tip of the fertile crescent. It is a mountain landscape. According to the NY times article, about 11,000 years ago the humans there may have been the first people to domesticate and cultivate wheat and barley. According to Anthropologists, this is where cultivation of wheat and barley started. The early farmers of the mountain’s main crop were wheat. They domesticated and cultivated wheat. Domestication was the main idea/invention of the advances of the Neolithic Era. This site shows clearly how early Neolithic people used that idea to make their lives easier. Neolithic Era Caption 4-

Neolithic Era Caption 4- Catal Huyuk-

According to the Our World textbook, Catal Huyuk is an early Neolithic settlement. It can be called one of the first cities. It is located near mountains in southern Turkey. It is located on the banks of the Carsamba River. The city is about 8,500 years old. The people of Catal Huyuk’s main source of food were cattle. They relied on their herders to herd the cattle. The people of Catal Huyuk had many inventions/ideas/tools that they used. One main one was the simple idea of a community settled in one place. The hunter-gatherers never did this. With that main idea come other ideas, tools, and inventions too. One of them is the houses. These sheltered the people of Catal Huyuk permanently. The people of Catal Huyuk also domesticated animals, and cultivated crops. This idea of humans really controlling their food sources was a major innovation. The people of Catal Huyuk also used another major Neolithic idea. Specialization of jobs; this meant that people who had certain skills, used those skills in a specific job. With their herders, and domesticated crops and animals, they always had extra. This extra food was called a surplus. People stored their surpluses in safe areas, so they do not get spoiled. The people of Catal Huyuk also used this invention. Catal Huyuk can be justly called “The birthplace of the modern city”.